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Washington, aunt of George Washington. Mildred was the only daughter of Lawrence Washington and wife Mildred Warner, and sister of John and Augustine Washington, the father of George.

Mildred was married three times. Her first husband was named Lewis; her second was Roger Gregory, by whom she had three daughters, who severally married three brothers named Thornton, viz: Frances, married Colonel Francis Thornton; Mildred, married Colonel John Thornton, and Elizabeth, married Reuben Thornton. By her third husband, Colonel Henry Willis, she had two children: Colonel Lewis Willis and Ann Willis, who married Duff Green.

[The above statement in regard to descent from the Washingtons, though long believed by the Greens, has now, by the discovery of the Willis family Bible, been proved to be without foundation. Henry Willis and Mildred Brown were married October 30, 1726. Ann Willis, who married Duff Green, was born September 14, 1731. Henry Willis and his third wife, Mildred Gregory, were married January 5, 1733.—ED.]

Duff Green died before the Revolution, and soon after the termination of the war, his widow went to Kentucky with her sons, and settled near Danville, where she died about 1820. A monument to her memory is still standing at the old Reed Fort. Duff Green, by Ann Willis, had four children, viz:

12. III. Willis,^s married Sarah, daughter of John Reed.
13. IV. Henry.^s He went to Kentucky, but returned to Virginia, and died unmarried.
14. V. William,^s married Miss Marshall, daughter of Markham Marshall and Ann Bailey, who resided on the Shenandoah until 1779, when they moved to Kentucky and settled at Knob Lick, in Lincoln county.
15. VII. Eleanor,^s married John Smith.
12. Willis Green went to Kentucky after the Revolution, where with his two brothers Henry and William, he had located land warrants, the oldest half-brother, John, having inherited most of his father's estate in Virginia under the law of primogeniture. He was elected a delegate from Kentucky to the Virginia legislature in 1783, and he was a member of the conventions which framed the first and second constitutions of Kentucky. He was Register of the Land Office and Clerk of the Lincoln county court from 1783 to 1816. He had the following children:

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A FORGOTTEN MEMBER OF THE BALL FAMILY.

(CONCLUDED.)

The records of the Maryland Prerogative Court, under date of 11 July, 1677, contain the following entry:

"Let noe ad'ion be granted to any p'son or p'sons of the goods &

chattells of Richard Ball, gent: Late of Petapsco in Baltimore County, dec'd, till William Ball, his father, dwelling at Rapahannock, in Virginia, be first heard or notice given him who claims as being next of blood to the said Richard save only the orphan who is under age & not capable of taking on him the ad'ion of the goods of his said father Richard Ball, deceased, & son to him the said William." (*Test. Proc.*, iv, 3.)

The clerk who made the entry was, however, mistaken in regard to the sex of the child, as subsequent records prove. "27 July, 1677, came Collonell William Ball, of Korotoman, in Rappahannock River, in the Colony of Virginia, and shewed to the Judge here that Richard Ball, his son, late of Petapsco, in the County of Baltimore, within this Province, dyed intestate, that his said son hath a daughter living, but under age, & therefore prayed that ad'ion of the goods of the said Richard may unto him be committed to the use of the said orphan. Whereupon the Judge Ordered that the said Collonell William Ball have ad'ion to him committed of the goods, Chattells & debts of his said deceased son Richard Ball, to the sole use and behoofe of the orphan of the said Richard," &c. (*Test. Proc.*, ix, 259.) In another entry (*Ibid.*, p. 375) dated 20 Oct., 1677, Colonel Ball is styled "Collonell William Ball, of Baltimore County, late inhabitant of Virginia & adm'r of all and singular the goods, Chattells and debts of Richard Ball, gent., his son, late of the same county, deceased intestate." But although here described as "of Baltimore county," it is hardly probable that Colonel Ball resided in Maryland longer than was necessary to settle his son's estate. Whether the following entries refer to the Colonel or to his son of the same name is not absolutely clear, though the weight of probability is on the side of the latter alternative. It has been shown above that William Ball obtained a conditional warrant for 500 acres, 16 July, 1659. William Ball, Jr., was eighteen years old at the time and, therefore, not too young to engage in a venture of this nature. 20 July, 1670, a warrant issued to re-survey for "William Ball, of Baltimore county," a tract of 420 acres called Ballston. (*Land Office*, xii, 598.) 4 June, 1678, Nicholas Ruxton, attorney of William Ball, of Lancaster county, Va., conveys to Major Thomas Long, of Baltimore county, gent., Ballston, 420 acres, "in Middle River, in Gunpowder River," granted 20 September, 1663, to the said William Ball, gent. (*Balt. Co.*, I. R., no. P. P., 24.) This deed is accompanied by a power of attorney, dated 7 August, 1677, from William Ball, of Lancaster county, Va., to his loving friend Nicholas Ruxton, of Patapsco, Baltimore county, Md.

To return, however, to Hannah Ball, only child of Richard Ball, and granddaughter of Colonel William. 12 May, 1681, Thomas Everest, of Baltimore county, and Hannah, his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Ball, convey to Nathaniel Hinchman 500 acres in Patapsco river, Baltimore county, conveyed 6 May, 1670, by William Clapham to the said Richard Ball. (*Balt. Co.*, I. R., no. A. M., 140.) In 1683 they were liv-

ing in Calvert county. 11 February, 1683, Thomas Everest, of the Cliffs, Calvert county, and Hannah, his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Ball, late of Baltimore county, deceased, convey to John Bennett, of Anne Arundel county, merchant, a tract of 60 acres in Baltimore county, called Ball's Addition, taken up and patented by the said Richard Ball, gent., dec'd, father of the said Hannah Everest. (*Balt. Co.*, 1 R. M., no. H. S., 72.) Thomas Everest, it should be noted, was a witness to the will of Colonel William Ball, dated 5 October, proved 10 November, 1680. (*Hayden's Virginia Genealogies*, p. 51.) He was also a witness to the will of John Everest, proved in Rappahannock county, Va., 7 May, 1679 (*Essex Wills*, ii, 129), at which time he gave his age as thirty years. According to the Cliffs Meeting records, John Astin and Hannah Everest were married in 1698. They had a son, John Astin, born 15 March, 1701-2, and Mrs. Hannah Astin died 16 April following. Whether she was the widow of Thomas Everest or his daughter, does not appear. The will of a Richard Everest was proved in Calvert county, 4 March, 1769.

The parentage of Mary Humphrey's, wife of Richard Ball, yet remains to be discussed. The records of Lancaster county, Va., show that Thomas Humphreys had a patent 1 September, 1654, for 600 acres on Haddaway's creek. By deed dated 28 January, 1657-8, he conveyed this land to Tobias Norton, of Lancaster county, and subsequently, 25 January, 1659-60, confirmed this deed. Hugh Kinsey was a witness to the confirmation. Both Thomas Humphreys and Hugh Kinsey were among the ten persons mentioned above, who received conditional warrants for land in Maryland. Thomas Humphreys does not subsequently appear upon the Maryland records, but 27 January, 1665-6, Abraham Clarke, attorney of Lancelot Sockwell, of Rappahannock, Va., executed a conveyance to Mr. Richard Ball, of Patapsco, Baltimore county, Md., reciting that Thomas Humphrey's, late of Rappahannock, in Virginia, in his last will and testament, on record in Lancaster county, Va., devised to Lancelot Sockwell and John Duke, a tract of 300 acres on Bear creek and Humphreys' creek, in Baltimore county, Md. The said John Duke died before any division was made, whereby the whole right and title vested in the said Sockwell, who now conveys it to the said Richard Ball. The deed was recorded in Baltimore county, 14 August, 1666. (*Balt. Co.*, 1 R., no. P. P., 55-56.) The gift of Mrs. Mary Humphrey's to her daughter Mary, has already been cited, and there would seem, from records given below, that Mrs. Mary Ball was the widow of Thomas Humphreys. There are, however, some additional facts. 22 May, 1660, Hugh Kinsey makes entry of rights for 400 acres "taken up at Patapsco last year," as follows, viz: Hugh Kinsey, Richard Meredith, Abraham South, Mary Humphreys, Elizabeth Kinsey, Mary Humphreys, Junr., Paul Kinsey and Edward Norsan. (*Land Office*, iv, 565.) Again, 30 July, 1663, Hugh Kinsey enters rights for Daniel, his son, Sarah, his

daughter, and others transported in 1662. (*Ibid*, v, 413.) The will of Hugh Kinsey, of Anne Arundel county, dated 6 May, was proved 25 September, 1667. (*Wills*, i, 291; *Test. Proc.*, ii, 189.) To his wife Margaret, who is appointed executrix, he leaves his whole estate for life, and after her decease, to his youngest daughter, Elizabeth Kinsey—should the said Elizabeth die without issue, then what is bequeathed to her is to go to Mary Humphreys, “but if Mary Humphreys should decease, then my desire is that my estate should be equally divided among the rest of my children.” To Sarah Clarke “my feather bed, Rugg, blankitt, and Bolster, which I brought out of Virginia. To testator’s grandchild, Paul Kinsey, when he comes of age, tract Walnut Neck in the Middle Branch. If my cattle does well and returns which now is gone astray, I do give unto Hamock (*sic*) Ball, my grandchild, one cow and also Margaret Kinsey, my grandchild, another cow. To Charles Gorsuch ‘my silver sack cup.’” Witnesses: William Hare, John X. Mason. Of course “Hamock Ball” is merely a clerical error for Hannah Ball. It is worthy of note that, through his youngest daughter, Elizabeth Kinsey, who married Richard Johns, Hugh Kinsey was the direct ancestor of Johns Hopkins, the founder of the great university that bears his name.

23 February, 1677, patent to Hannah Ball, daughter of Richard Ball, late of Baltimore county, deceased, for 300 acres in Baltimore county, called East Humphreys. The patent recites that the said tract was patented 13 February, 1659, to Thomas Humphreys, who died leaving issue, one daughter, Mary, and devised the land by will to his wife, Mary Humphreys. The said Mary Humphreys, widow of Thomas, conveyed the land by deed of gift to her daughter, Mary Humphreys, and shortly after married Richard Ball, by whom she had one daughter, Hannah Ball. Mary Humphreys, daughter of Thomas and Mary, obtained a re-survey on the said land and a patent on the re-survey dated 10 June, 1671, but subsequently died without issue. Richard Ball and Mary, his wife, are both dead, and William Ball, administrator of Richard Ball, petitions for an extension of the patent to Hannah Ball, sole daughter of Richard and Mary, as heir to her sister, Mary Humphreys. Whereupon the patent issued as prayed. (*Land Office*, lib. 20, fol. 10)

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THROCKMORTON FAMILY.

In the records of land grants in the Virginia State Land Office appears a grant, dated 1637, to Robert Throckmorton, of 300 acres in the county of Charles River, “lying south upon the lands of Walter Clarke. * * * The White Marsh being in the middle of the said land.” Due for his own personal adventure into Virginia, and for the transportation, at his